

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer. Highest temperature yesterday, 57; lowest, 47. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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TEST OF MINERS' STRIKE TO-DAY: U. S. OFFICIALS OPTIMISTIC; ALLIANCE MEN'S RAILROAD LEADERS ACTS TO NULLIFY INJUNCTION; PALMER HINTS NEW YORK COAL DEALERS AIM AT PROFITEERING

WET DAYS NEAR TO SAVE BANKS' WHISKEY LOANS

Financiers Who Advanced \$150,000,000 Assured Bank Will Be Lifted.

WHOLESALE GET BUSY

California Wines, Pouring Into City, Also Point Break in Drought.

Bankers of New York have received positive assurance that the liquor ban will be lifted in time to allow banks that hold many millions of dollars worth of warehouse certificates as collateral time to liquidate these imperiled securities. This news, proceeding from Washington, was circulated widely in this city yesterday and caused jubilation in many quarters. The Sun's informant, a prominent lawyer connected with banking interests, had this to say:

"A few weeks ago the banks were worried sick. For the past few days they have been without a care. The reason is that from persons in Washington who know what is to take place they have received assurance that the prohibition ban will be raised very soon and that the great sums loaned by the banks on whiskey certificates can be regained through the distribution and sale of the pledged liquor. The sum involved is well over \$100,000,000, and probably is near \$150,000,000. The danger of the situation is that the amount is not widely distributed. Relatively few banks shoulder this tremendous liability. If the ban were not lifted these banks would be ruined, that's all there is to it. The situation is perfectly well understood at Washington. I should say that from fifteen to twenty big banks are heavily involved."

Thrill of Happiness.

The news brought a thrill of happiness to wine and liquor interests that have been waiting more or less patiently in the hope that their luck would change. In the past few days wholesale liquor dealers and wine merchants have been unusually busy. Clerks have been recalled, as is well known in the trade; stenographers hired and the general routine of a lively business resumed except for actual sales. More interesting than this, even, is the fact discovered by The Sun yesterday that heavy shipments of California wines are reaching New York daily, thousands of cases of claret and sauternes consigned to the various big domestic wine houses that handle the California product in New York.

Wine and liquor dealers, big and little, have agreed upon the scale of prices to be charged except as regards whiskey. On the evening, the prices are moderate. The reason, as explained by Hiram T. Dewey, the veteran vineyard expert and wine dealer, to The Sun yesterday, is that practically no domestic champagne has been made in the last two years. "Eighty per cent of American champagne comes from France," he said. "In the last two years little has been made, due partly to the excessive cost of grapes, which advanced from \$40 to \$100 a ton. The supply in New York is about all contracted for."

"If still wines of the sweet variety there is a good supply and the prices will be moderate. By the case of twelve quarts domestic port of the common variety will be \$12; mature port, \$15; superior port, \$27, and rare old port, \$42. The other wines by the case will sell as follows: Claret, from \$8 to \$13, depending upon quality; Moselle, \$10; Sauternes, \$13; American sherry, \$12; Burgundy, \$16.

"Very little still wine is made in the State. The major portion of the supply comes from the vineyards of California. A good still wine can be produced in a year or a little more, but it takes two or three years to perfect champagne. That is one reason why the supply of domestic champagne will be short."

Bottle Expected to Drop.
The drift of opinion is to the idea that those prices will come down rather than go up. A legal representative of many liquor interests informed The Sun yesterday that he believed good rye whiskey out of bond would be obtainable for \$10 a gallon. He said that a draft could be secured at this rate even after paying the Government tax of \$4.40 a gallon. Nobody could be found in the trade, however, who would agree to any such minimum price. It was said that probably plenty of good quality rye would be obtainable at \$12 a gallon, or \$3 a quart.

BAKER REFUSES QUESTIONNAIRE OF URMAYER

Secretary of War Says Record of Draft Classification Is Inviolable.

FORBIDS POLITICAL USE

Court Order Only Method of Obtaining It, in View of Senators.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Secretary of War Baker refused point blank to-night to make public in any circumstances the questionnaire of Irwin Urmayer, Tammany candidate for the Supreme Court bench in New York city. Mr. Urmayer is alleged to have sought and obtained exemption from military service on the ground that he was concerned in agricultural pursuits to an extent making his presence in this country as a farmer of greater benefit to the nation than would be his services in France as a soldier.

Under the selective service regulations records of draft boards are held to be public records. Under this aspect of the law The Sun has endeavored for several days to obtain Mr. Urmayer's questionnaire. Col. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., in charge of the draft records, was asked to furnish the questionnaire. He wanted to know why the questionnaire was sought, and was told that it was desired for publication. He then said it would be impossible unless he knew the number of Mr. Urmayer's draft board. This was furnished, and then Col. Wheeler said the whole matter would have to go to the Adjutant-General.

Urmayer's Consent Necessary.

Peter C. Harris, Adjutant-General of the Army, then was appealed to, and he too wanted to know why the questionnaire was wanted, and was told it was desired for publication. "I am very much opposed to giving it out," he said. "I have had several requests for this same questionnaire. I am satisfied that at least one of them was for the purpose of blackmail, and I should oppose the making public of any part of any questionnaire unless the principal should give his consent, as in the case of a privileged communication in court. And this, too, whether the questionnaire was to be used for or against an individual."

The Adjutant-General said he would lay the matter before the Secretary of War, as under no circumstances would he give it out without the approval of the Secretary of War. He was perfectly sure that Mr. Baker would decline to give out the record.

When Gen. Harris was informed by The Sun that Mr. Urmayer had given his consent to publication of the questionnaire or any part of it he said he would not give it out until he had Mr. Baker's permission to do so. The Secretary of War was appealed to immediately. He was told of Mr. Urmayer's willingness to have the questionnaire become public.

Baker Takes Firm Stand.

At first Mr. Baker said he knew nothing about the effort to obtain Mr. Urmayer's questionnaire, and said he did not know who Urmayer was or that he was seeking any office. "I will not consent to giving out this questionnaire for political purposes," Mr. Baker told The Sun. The Secretary's attention was then drawn to the section of the Selective Service regulations which states that questionnaires are public records. "That means only that they are public in the sense that the War Department is the custodian of the records. It does not mean that they can be made public at any time for any purpose. Men filled out their questionnaires in response to a patriotic duty. I do not intend that they shall be used for political or any other purposes."

The Secretary was asked if he would permit the questionnaire to become public if he was given permission to do so directly by Mr. Urmayer himself.

Members of the Senate Military Committee were advised of the stand Mr. Baker had taken. They said that if such was the policy of the War Department nothing short of court action could compel the Secretary of War to make the questionnaire public. In the matter of continuing the draft regulations, they pointed out, Mr. Baker's interpretations could be overruled only by the President himself.

Report Britain May Confer With Soviets

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Daily Herald, the labor organ, asserts it hears on good authority that the British Government is considering favorably a proposal for a conference of Soviet Russia with the Entente Allies. The conference would take place in a neutral country and would be on the lines proposed for the abandoned conference at Prinkipo island, the newspaper adds.

The original proposal to invite the Russians to a conference emanated from President Wilson and was approved by the Supreme Council in Paris January 22 last. It never came to anything. The statement issued by the council at the time outlining the attitude of the Allies toward Russia said the Allies recognized the absolute right of the Russians to direct their own affairs, that they recognized the revolution without reservation and would in no way aid or give countenance to any attempt at a counter revolution; that it was not their wish to favor or assist any one of the organized groups contending for leadership in the revolution, and that "their sole and sincere purpose is to do what they can to bring Russia peace and an opportunity to find her way out of her present troubles."

DUNCAN ELLIOT ENDS HIS LIFE

Ill Health Drives Former Well Known New Yorker to Suicide at Annapolis.

DIVORCED, JOINS ARMY
Served in Cuba and Philippines; Retired as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2.—Lieut. Col. Duncan Elliot, United States Army, retired, formerly well known in society circles of New York city, and for some time commandant of the cadets of St. James College here, shot and killed himself with his service pistol to-night. It was said that he had been ill, and had been confined to his apartments in Humphrey Hall, one of the college buildings, for the last ten days. Col. Elliot was 55 years old and unmarried. He served with the Cuban insurgent army prior to the Spanish American war, and in 1904 volunteered in the United States army and served in the Philippines in 1906. He was retired in 1917 for physical disability with the rank of Captain of cavalry. His rank as Lieutenant-Colonel was temporary.

Twenty-five years ago Col. Elliot, then a civilian, was one of the best known young men of New York city, and his escapades and doings were widely chronicled in the society columns. He was the son of a prominent Philadelphia physician and came to New York some ten years before the Spanish-American war to make his fortune. He was then a member of the social worlds of New York and Newport by paying court to Miss Sallie Hargous, famed at that time as the reigning beauty of the old Four Hundred. She was also an heiress to several million dollars and members of her family did not look with favor upon young Elliot. The Guyan field, where he was married by Bishop Potter in Newport on September 15, 1891. Three children were born to them, one of whom died. Soon afterward Elliot resigned his clerkship and engaged in the manufacture of pea soup, but without success. He then moved to Westchester and lived the life of a country gentleman, with a large estate there, and his wife became prominent in Westchester social circles. In 1896 the house in Westchester burned to the ground and Mrs. Elliot saved the three children from death. Through the fire it became known that Col. Elliot was not at home and that he had been in the city. He had been trying to convert him to the Roman Catholic faith.

It was considered significant in society, however, that the estrangement between Elliot and his wife widened after that, and rumors soon began to be heard of an impending divorce suit. In April, 1898, it was announced that Mrs. Elliot was due for separation, and in May of that year the papers were filed. That same month Elliot announced that he was going to Cuba to join the Cuban insurgent army, to "prove his manhood to his wife and friends." He joined the staff of Gen. Leet and nothing further was heard of him until the following September, when he returned to this country. Later he was appointed a Lieutenant in the army.

Capt. Elliot and his wife never lived together after their separation. Just before he went to Cuba, and she was awarded a decree of divorce in 1891, and several years later married Capt. Woodbury Kane. She is now the wife of Capt. Douglas H. Gill and is abroad with her husband. Her sister is Mrs. George De Forest.

Liberty Bonds—\$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000—can be bought and sold instantly. John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway—Adv.

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS QUIET AS TROOPS WATCH

Operators Expect Half of Workers to Return to Collieries To-day.

THINK STRIKE WILL FAIL

Repetition of September Disorders Will Be Halted by U. S. Regulars.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 2.—With United States regulars, for whom these lower Alleghenies offer no terrors compared with the Argonne, marking a deadline between union and non-union districts, while others are held in Charleston for swift despatch if anywhere needed, Sunday passed without a tremor in the coal fields of southern and southwestern West Virginia.

This being a day of rest and yesterday partly so, for comparatively little coal normally is mined on Saturday, the full effect of the strike order in this State, the second in the Union in the production of soft coal, cannot be sensed until to-morrow. Monday normally is the biggest day. The miners are fresh then and the over Sunday distribution of railroad cars to these mines raises the supply to its weekly maximum.

The operators stand by their prediction that to-morrow, the test day, will find more than half of the State's 92,000 coal miners at work; that at least 421 of the 856 West Virginia mines will be producing. The operators do not see how this number can be decreased.

Union Mines Closed.

It is admitted that 429 mines ceased production on Saturday morning, when the strike order went into effect. These are the mines which are unionized. The great point in favor of the operators and of a steady if diminished supply of coal to the West Virginia is that a large part of the map is marked non-union, and that troops are here to protect any man who wants to work from violent efforts to stop him. The field that is supposed to yield the best bituminous coal in the world, the Pocahontas, sixty-one miles south of Charleston, whose product heats the homes of mine owners and makes it difficult for the United Workers of America to get possession of it some twenty years ago was a failure. Others in the same union made little if any trouble as the Guyan field in Logan county, seventy-eight miles from Huntington; Tug River and Williamson in the southern part of the hills; and coke fields and the southern half of the Wheeling district, in the northern part of the State.

Better Than Union Wages.

Fair as the garden of the Lord in the eyes of the miners' organizers is the Guyan field. It is comparatively new, having been opened in 1907. Its output has increased gradually to 11,500,000 tons a year. The city of Huntington, on the Hope River, is peppered with the homes of mine owners and of whom once worked in mines themselves, who have come to town with their families and fortunes extracted from the hills of Logan county. They say that the wages paid in the Guyan field are better than the union scale, that working conditions are much better than the average and that the Guyan field would open their eyes if they should penetrate the hills beyond Logan Court House and see the model mining towns built there. The Guyan field, they never had a strike, the operators say; the miners have never wanted any. With the reduction of the working day from nine to eight hours this year the Union quality of these settlements is better than that of the Guyan field. The Guyan field, they say, is a better place to live in than the Guyan field. The Guyan field, they say, is a better place to live in than the Guyan field.

Second Producer in State.

The Guyan field is now the second producer in the State, Pocahontas, with its 20,000,000 tons annually, standing first. The miners of the Guyan and Pocahontas fields are among those who do not want to be unionized, according to the operators, and would welcome any intervention between them and those who would bring them into organized labor by force. From the Guyan field, assuming that this is the true feeling of the miners, they don't know what is good for them, and protected by the operators against unionism, they have never had a chance to find out. The extraordinary happenings of September 5 are now regarded as symptomatic of the situation which brought about the national strike order of the Federation of Miners. The miners of the Kanawha field are unionized about 100 per cent. Some one told them that the Logan county men, in the Guyan or Guyandotte River field, wanted to join the federation and were being prevented from doing so. Union runners went out to Kanawha, Creek reported that Guyan miners were being shot by armed guards and that women and children were being killed or starved to death. This is said by the operators to be wildly untrue. An investigation board created by order of Gov. Cornwall is now sitting in Charleston, trying to get at the facts.

Miners Gathered With Guns.
The reports, whatever their basis, caused a crowd of between 2,500 and

ILLINOIS MINERS TO SHIFT THEIR BIG STRIKE FUND

\$2,000,000 Will Be Put in Position to Be Used if Unions Are Enjoined.

STATE LAWS AID DIGGERS

Outsiders Can't Be Brought In to Take Places of the 90,000 Men Out.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 2.—"Ninety thousand men are out. That is every miner in the State. If you'll show them how the operators can mine coal with this injunction I'll tell you how the strike will be broken here."

John Walker, formerly president of the Illinois miners, thus described the strikers' Hindenburg line, Illinois, here to-night. Not only is it the Hindenburg line, but it is the great headquarters of the strikers here to-day.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district, are here. Farrington is Lewis's nearest rival for the honors of the miners' presidency. It was Farrington's advanced campaign of radicalism among the Illinois miners that had the mines of this State in turmoil throughout the summer. This was the state of affairs which forced President Lewis's hand and made him stick without hint of compromise for the thirty hour week.

Miners' Leaders in Background.

Lewis and Farrington are not appearing in public. "Out for a ride," was the way a woman's voice described the whereabouts of Mr. Lewis this afternoon. Farrington cannot be found. But the campaign of the strikers thereby is not becoming lax. Illinois is as yet without the jurisdiction of Judge Anderson's injunction in the Federal court in Indianapolis because his restraining orders have not yet been issued against or served upon the mine officers here. But in view of Attorney-General Palmer's instructions to district attorneys and agents of the Department of Justice to report all gatherings of two or more persons whose object is to effect a reduction in the production of coal the leaders are taking no chances and are not even admitting that they have met each other casually.

Walker's statement of to-day, however, is ample evidence of the leaders' contention that the strike will go on automatically without their direction. They can be dispensed with so far as Illinois is concerned. To-morrow, unhindered by any Federal injunction, the Association of Miners' Cooperative Stores will hold a convention in East St. Louis. It will be addressed by the most vigorous of the strike leaders, Walker among them, and they will continue to beat the Government's snuff in the conduct of the strike. Walker scorns the injunction, which does not as yet affect him. "I'll tell anybody who I think of it," he remarked here to-day.

Also the great treasury of the Illinois miners, \$2,000,000 or more, remains at the disposal of the strikers, unaffected by Government restraining orders.

Miners Last to Get Increase.

"The miners," said Walker to-day, "were the last class of labor to have their wages raised to meet the increased cost of living. Then in the war emergency there was a three sided agreement among the miners, the operators and the Government to get out of the coal fields to-day, and national organizations made talks. Representatives of the Government were at some of the meetings and reports have been forwarded to the District Attorney's office. Additional guards were put on to-night in several places. Leaders of miners at their headquarters here to-day declared there was no intimation of trouble anywhere and that more men would be out to-morrow than on Saturday."

Special Despatch to The Sun.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 2.—Four companies of Alabama National Guards went into camp here to-day as protection to those who want to work during the strike in the coal mining section. While no operations were on to-day, preparations were being made for work to start in the morning in many places. Union meetings were held at several mining towns to-day and national organizations made talks. Representatives of the Government were at some of the meetings and reports have been forwarded to the District Attorney's office. Additional guards were put on to-night in several places. Leaders of miners at their headquarters here to-day declared there was no intimation of trouble anywhere and that more men would be out to-morrow than on Saturday."

ROME SAYS ALFONSO FAILED IN MISSION
Went to Paris to Solve Thorny Problem in Morocco.
ROME, Nov. 1 (Delayed).—The Corriere d'Italia, semi-official organ of the Vatican, commenting on the visit of the King of Spain to Paris, says: "The mission of King Alfonso to Paris has failed. His object was chiefly to solve the thorny problem of Tangier, in the desire to avert the possibility of the proclamation of French sovereignty there." According to this paper Alfonso did not succeed in obtaining any real assurance on the subject.

Can't See Quick Ending of Strike.
Neither operators nor miners here can see an early end of the strike. Both insist that the completely organized Illinois miners will not flinch back to work, no matter how complete the protection afforded them. The laws of this State,

BRITISH MINERS SEE BIG BENEFITS FROM U. S. STRIKE

Mine Owners Advance Prices and Workers Figure on Sharing in Great Boom for Coal Industry.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

NEWCASTLE, England, Nov. 2.—The coal strike in America has caused a tremendous boom in the coal industries in England and Wales, which employ more than a million persons in some 3,500 mines. Next to America the United Kingdom is the largest producer of coal in the world. While the flight of their brother workers overseas for a wage increase and shorter hours creates some measure of sympathy among British miners the fact remains uppermost in all minds that what is the Americans' loss will be Britons' gain.

There is general satisfaction not only here in Northumberland but throughout the entire coal belt that British mines are being operated at a time when the American mines have closed.

Already prices have advanced and new contracts between British mine owners and the industries of France, Italy and Scandinavia have been entered into. British miners see in these excess prices due to the American plunge into the struggle between capital and labor sufficient profits for their employers to insure the realization of their most sanguine expectations. There is a reflection of the American strike in benefits in every British miner's home.

MORE SOLDIERS WAIT MINE DUTY

Wood Is Ordered to Use 14th Cavalry in Colorado if Needed.

TROOPS IN OTHER STATES

Alabama Militia Goes Into Camp in Readiness to Halt Any Disturbance.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The War Department to-day placed at the disposal of Major-General Leonard Wood, commander of the Central Department of the army, the Fourteenth Cavalry, at Fort Sam Houston, for use if necessary in Colorado in connection with the strike of soft coal miners. In the absence of any developments indicating trouble looking to early movement of the regiment were issued.

Federal troops already are in West Virginia, Tennessee and Wyoming for emergency use and Gen. Wood was ready to despatch further Regular Army men to any dangerous points upon requests from civil authorities for Federal aid.

A detachment of Federal cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell reached Rock Springs, Wyo., and began patrolling the coal fields. Gov. Carey had requested troops yesterday.

The First Squadron of the Eighth Cavalry left El Paso, Tex., to-day for Gallup, N. M., for duty in connection with the strike, at the request of Gov. Larrasolo.

State troops to the number of 1,000 or more had mobilized on orders in Colorado and Alabama and in other coal producing States, the authorities holding their forces ready for calls for protection of miners and mine properties.

One company of the Thirty-second Infantry, armed with machine guns, left Camp Kearny, California, for the Utah coal fields to-day, and other troops were ready to leave on short notice. Two companies of Coast Artillery at San Francisco were ordered ready for movement.

Oklahoma has mobilized its National Guard troops, which are being distributed through the coal districts.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
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GENERAL STRIKE VOTED IN PENNA.

State Federation Would Tie Up All Industries to Aid Coal Miners.

LABOR PARTY IS URGED

Subscriptions Opened for a \$500,000 Fund to Start a Daily Newspaper.

Nationwide Strike Plan Is Off, Says Fitzpatrick

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—John Fitzpatrick, national chairman of the steel strikers' committee, at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor to-day said there would be no general strike in support of the steel strike. His statement was called forth by an attempt to introduce a resolution committee in charge of the strike has discussed every angle of this matter, but I cannot tell you what our plans are now."

Special Despatch to The Sun.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—In sympathy with the steel and soft coal miners' strikes the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, at a special convention to-day adopted a resolution directing the executive council of the federation to call a statewide strike. If the organized workmen of the State comply with the terms of the resolution Pennsylvania industries will be tied up tight.

Only two of the 506 votes cast were recorded against the resolution, and one of these was that of Francis Feehan, supervising inspector of the State Department of Labor and Industry.

James H. Maurer, president of the State Federation, with difficulty subdued the uproar which Feehan's action caused.

During the discussion of the resolution several delegates questioned the right of the federation to call or order a statewide strike, but President Maurer answered: "When we decide to have a fight, whether the American Federation of Labor or the different international unions concur, we are going to fight." He said that he did not anticipate opposition to the plan from the international unions, but expected their hearty support.

Inquiry among labor leaders to-night indicated the federation had no power to call a general strike of unions affiliated before a strike can be called. So far as most labor organizations are concerned no local union of a craft or group of unions of that craft can call a strike without the expressed sanction of the officers of the international union which controls the funds through which strike benefits are paid.

Demands in Resolution.
Unless all the international unions with members employed in Pennsylvania jointly should agree to delegate power to call strikes the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor will be powerless to push its plan into effect. In any event the railroad brotherhoods would not be affected as they are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or

Rail Engineers Urge New Conference to Remedy Prevailing Unrest.

SEE A SERIOUS CRISIS

Attorney-General 'Amazed' by Coal Merchants Here and Denounces Protest.

U. S. SEEKS CONCILIATION

Will Offer Mediator's Services to Operators and Miners.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The powers of the United States courts and moral suasion will be the only force used by the Government in the coal strike unless action by troops against disorder becomes necessary. The court powers will be used indiscriminately against those who attempt to take advantage of the situation to the detriment of public interest in any way. This was made plain to-day when Attorney-General Palmer warned the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York that any move to enhance prices would be met promptly by action.

The coal strike will not be in full force and effect until to-morrow and officials agree that its scope and the quantity of continued coal production are problematical. No further move in the strike is contemplated by the Federal authorities at this time with the exception of a formal offer of the services of a United States conciliator to effect a settlement if possible. In all strikes a conciliator is assigned by the department at the request of either party direct or on the motion of the Government or those indirectly affected. This will be done in the present strike, but no hope is entertained that any offer of any services will be accepted.

F. S. Authorities Await Moves.
Federal authorities intend to await developments and a survey of the effect of the temporary restraining order issued in Indianapolis. They are confident that sufficient coal will be mined at least to protect the general public from suffering and starvation. High officials of the Government were more optimistic to-day regarding the general industrial outlook. This feeling was noticeable particularly in the office of the Attorney-General, where it was said confidential reports showed that in some of the soft coal mining districts there was a tendency to call off the strike. The reports said that some of the unions were showing a willingness to this end, but on the contrary other districts said that the union miners were prepared to stay out until their demands were granted.

The plan was planned on the attitude of the non-union who are ready to remain at their posts and continue to supply coal. In certain sections it is believed some strikers may ask for work, since the opportunity now is for a large weekly wage with increased hours for extra work, as the demand for coal will be increased. Any men who wish to remain at work, whether union or non-union, will have the full protection of the United States. Attempts on the part of agitators to lure these men from working will be prevented from working will be prevented from working by the office of the Attorney-General. It is said that the Department of Justice is ready to open war on the agitators if they attempt to invade the mine fields and halt operations.

Operators Without Plans.
Although United States troops are ready to protect the men who wish to work, coal operators generally have made no plans for the working of their mines. At the same time the attitude of the unions toward the working of mines is not known. For there have been reported no instances in which picketing has been employed. To-morrow is expected to bring the test, for it is a day when the men will show their stand, whether they wish to work or join the strike. In some quarters to-day the opinion was expressed that the operators were withholding their plans to see what Monday would develop in the line of working forces.

The day brought forth also the first disputes as to the number of men who have joined the strike. In Alabama the union leaders asserted that 24,000 miners have left their work, but the operators contend that several of the larger mines in the State are still in operation. To-morrow will give a better line on the conditions in that State, for there will be no holiday to keep the men from reporting.

After the first outburst of labor against the use of the power of the junction Government officials feel that the situation has settled somewhat. There is every indication that the railroad brotherhoods will refuse to become involved in the coal strike or other disturbances at this time. They have taken a conservative attitude and it is felt as they are not affiliated with the Government to do everything possible to steady the situation. This seems to put at rest the instigating

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